VOL. V. NO. 78
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
JUL 29 1917
PERIODICAL DIVISION

By courtesy of the New York Call

Putting Democracy at Home Under Lock and Key

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Main 5437*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Connecticut, 456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, *Tel. Wilmington* 5580
District of Columbia, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., *Tel. Main* 5437
Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis
Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279
Massachusetts, 401 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, *Tel. Fort Hill* 2825
Minnesota, 206 Studio Building, corner Market and Fourth Streets, St. Paul
New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark
New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444
50 East 42d Street, N. Y. City (City Committee)
381 Main Street East, Rochester
Pennsylvania, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652
Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, N. J.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Departments

Legislative
Chairman, Miss Anne Martin
Vice-Chairman, Miss Mabel Vernon

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Robert Baker
Mrs. Alvin Barber
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. George Odell
Miss Maude Younger

Membership,
Miss Iris Calderhead

National Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

National Headquarters Manager
Mrs. Ella Dean

Organization
Miss Hazel Hunkins

Pageant
Miss Hazel MacKaye

Press
Mrs. Robert Baker

Supplies
Mrs. Bessie Papandre

Executive Secretaries

National Headquarters, Miss Virginia Arnold
New York Headquarters, Miss Eldred Johnstone
Pennsylvania Headquarters, Miss Caroline Katzenstein

Field Secretaries

Miss Beulah Amidon
Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Mildred Gilbert
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Sarah Grant
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Margery Ross
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

National Committee of State Chairmen

Alabama
Mrs. H. L. White,
1026 South 32d St., Birmingham
Arizona
Mrs. H. L. Corl, Nogales (acting)
Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett,
Little Rock
California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley
Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs
Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington
District of Columbia
Mrs. John J. White
1824 R St., Washington, D. C.
Florida
Mrs. A. Leight Monroe
215 11th Street, Miami
Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta
Idaho
Mrs. Fred Walker
Blackfoot
Illinois
Mrs. Bertram Sippy
Lilley, Mich.
Indiana
Miss Eleanor Carey
1150 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis
Iowa
Mrs. A. N. Beim
979 26th St., Des Moines
Kansas
Miss Maude Mary Kline
Topeka
Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5321 Freret St., New Orleans
Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland
Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore
Massachusetts
Mrs. James R. Carret
114 Upland Road, Cambridge
Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit
Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul
Mississippi
Mrs. Julius Crisler (acting)
117 N. West Street, Jackson
Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger
5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis
Montana
Mrs. C. S. Haire
528 Hemlock Street, Helena
Nevada
Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield
Winnemucca
New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.,
Newark
New Mexico
Mrs. Joshua Raynolds
308 South High Street, Albuquerque
New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st Street, New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City
North Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Taylor
805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte
North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo
Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton
Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion
1010 Selling Building, Portland
Pennsylvania
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy
213 Hale Bldg., Philadelphia
Porto Rico
Mrs. A. Froscher, Jr.,
15 Carretera, Canturce
Rhode Island
Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker
"The Outlook," Tiverton
South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
Greenville
South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls
Tennessee
Mrs. L. Crozier French
620 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville
Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin
Utah
Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins
37 South 6th St. East, Salt Lake City
Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee
Montpelier
Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond
Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane
Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center
Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Secretary, Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Dr. S. Josephine Baker, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. William B. Boulton, N. J.
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, N. J.
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Anne Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Maragaret Zane Chedron, Utah
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, N. Y.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard. N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Hooker. N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Mary Ingham, Pa.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Mrs. William B. Lamar, Ga.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Mrs. Harris Masterson, Texas
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Marion May, N. Y.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, N. M.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Amos Pinchot, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina G. Proctor, N. Y.
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Henry Ridgly, Del.
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Shelley Tollhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Texas
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

Notes of the Week

Justice in New York State

A MAN arrested in New York City for distributing extracts from the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence and sentenced by a police court judge to ninety days in the workhouse, was freed this week by the Supreme Court. Supreme Court Justice Hendrick said, in regard to the charge against the man, Henry Aurin:

"I do not see under what possible circumstances that could be a breach of the peace or an act tending to a breach of the peace. Every one in this country has the right to criticise the government and the laws that exist, and has the right to agitate for the repeal of a law so long as those acts are not accompanied by violence or statements which might be interpreted as inciting other people to break the law."

"Justice" in New York state is still under the control of democracy and common sense, it appears.

Unbridled Autocracy

ON July 14 President Wilson cabled to President Poincare of France, a message of greeting for the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

"May the day be near," he said, with his habitual felicity of sentiment, "when on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy a nobler structure, upbuilt like your great republic on the eternal foundations of peace and right, shall arise to gladden an enfranchised world."

Just about that hour sixteen representative American women were being carried away from the White House in patrols to jail because the President does not care any longer to have to witness their quiet, steadfast demand for an enfranchised country.

Women Appeal to President on Food Situation

SEVEN women from the East Side of New York City are coming to Washington to demand that the administration act for the immediate relief of the poor in this country in the present food situation. A hearing has been arranged for them before the agricultural committee. Mr. Hoover, proposed food administrator, will meet them. And if possible, through the mediation of Miss Rankin, they will appeal directly to President Wilson.

The purpose of this delegation is to point out to the administration in the inadequate way possible for women, that the poor must have food before they can save it, and that unless the food control bill passes at once serious disturbances may occur among the people.

These women are representative of the women of New York's congested foreign districts. Some of them were leaders in the Brownsville bread riots. The truth these women will tell of the suffering due to high prices should get prompt action for relief from the administration that denies them the right to act for themselves.

Massachusetts Going Slow

MASSACHUSETTS is considering the question of a new constitution. The constitutional convention committee on suffrage has vetoed consideration of an amendment providing for equal suffrage. The vote was nine to six. Two of the committee announced that they would, nevertheless, champion on the floor of the convention full suffrage for women. Four others gave notice that they would support a measure permitting women to vote for president and United States congressmen.

Sweatshop Hours in Bureau of Printing and Engraving

INVESTIGATION of conditions in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving by a congressional commission, at the instigation of Miss Rankin, representative from Montana, quickly brought out the fact that the women employed there were working steadily as much as four hours overtime on a twelve-hour day. Secretary McAdoo was obliged to issue an order putting an eight-hour day in force in the bureau.

Miss Rankin was helped in collecting the material for this investigation by Miss Elizabeth Watson, formerly investigator for the New York Commission on Prison Reform, the New York State Factory Commission, and the National Child Labor Committee. Miss Watson went into the bureau under an assumed name.

A woman member of Congress would doubtless find plenty of this valuable work to do throughout the government departments—the promptness with which Miss Rankin's complaint in this case was met suggested a willingness on the part of the government not to be too closely investigated in this respect. But the very fact that women can be so sweated by the government itself must be a clinching argument for the passage of the federal amendment now to give women the only final power to protect themselves.

Democrats

THE Chippewa Indians in Minnesota have this month given the women of the tribe equal suffrage. At the council held to elect their president, one woman delegate appeared. Older Indians objected to her taking her seat on the ground that it was a dangerous innovation. The progressive element won out, however, admitted her to the council, and furthermore enfranchised women by a vote of two to one.

The tribe of Chippewas granted equal suffrage, and denied the chiefs of the tribe representation in the council, with the declaration that "modern Indians are democrats."

War Work of the Housewives' League

THE Housewives' League, through its president, Mrs. Julian Heath, has called upon its nation-wide organization to "come to the rescue of the canners." Women are urged to go into packing-houses and canneries for temporary work to meet the labor shortage and so save peas, berries and other perishable food stuffs now being wasted in great quantities. This work will be paid so that the use of this reserve unit for volunteer labor will not upset the labor market Mrs. Heath is working in a factory in New York state.

The use of women generally employed only in their own homes for this volunteer work in canneries is likely to add a strong force to the women working for the passage of the federal amendment as a war measure. The canneries in most states have been among the influences to help break down the labor laws protecting women and children on the ground of war necessity. This is notably the case in New York. The Housewives' League will see the results and may be expected to react in favor of immediate enfranchisement for women's self-protection.

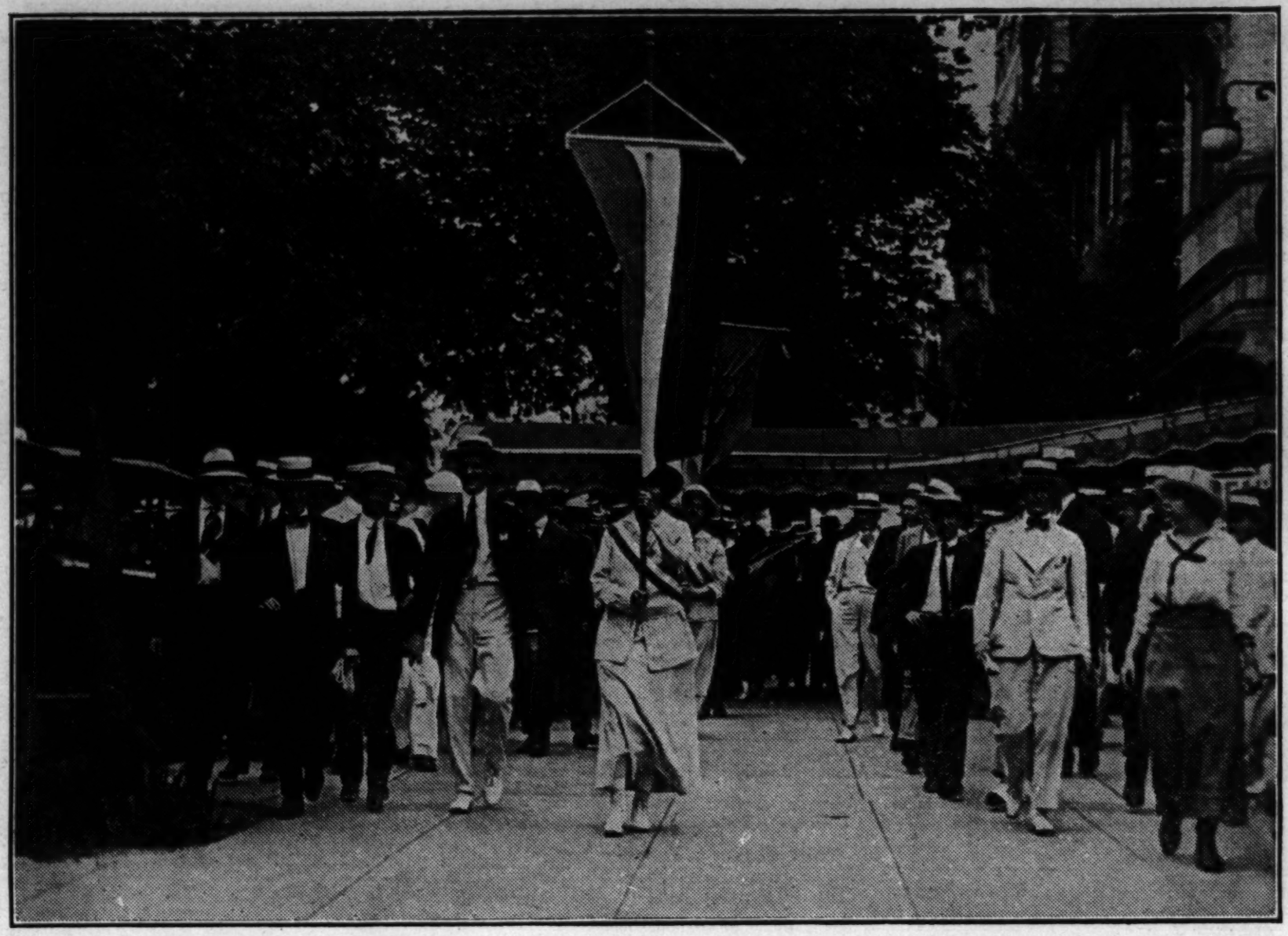
Universal Suffrage in Italy

THE three important socialist and labor parties in Italy, the Italian Socialist Party, the Socialist Parliamentary Party, and the General Federation of Labor, have demanded from the government universal suffrage, "equal and direct for every citizen without sex discrimination." This is the third item in their program of internal reform which they declare Italy must enter upon at once, and carry out fully as soon as the war is over. The importance of this program, setting forth the attitude of the large masses of working people in Italy in regard to the war and to social and political reconstruction after it, is evidenced by the fact that it was allowed through in spite of the rigid censorship.

Suffrage a War-Time Issue in Germany

EMPEROR WILHELM has issued a decree to the state ministry of Prussia ordering the bill for the reform of the franchise, to be passed on by the Prussian legislature, to be drawn up on the basis of equal franchise. The bill will be submitted to the Diet of Prussia soon enough for the next elections to come under the revised electoral laws.

Equal franchise in Prussia still means "equal" only for men. Any extension of the right to vote in that state is important, however, and the matter is likely to be made an issue for the German empire. It is notable that public opinion in the United States is solid in regarding the forces working for democracy there—to the point of demanding internal reform in war-time—as the best forces in the country. It is further to be observed that in no country is the effort toward internal reform of citizen rights looked upon as irrelevant and verging on the seditious because of war, except in the United States.



Pickets Marching to the White House on July 14. (The Police Testified They Had to Hold Back the Crowds)

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles Holding Her Banner before the Police Automobile

Protest for Liberty Answered with Sixteen More Suffrage Arrests

LIBERTY, Equality, Fraternity!"

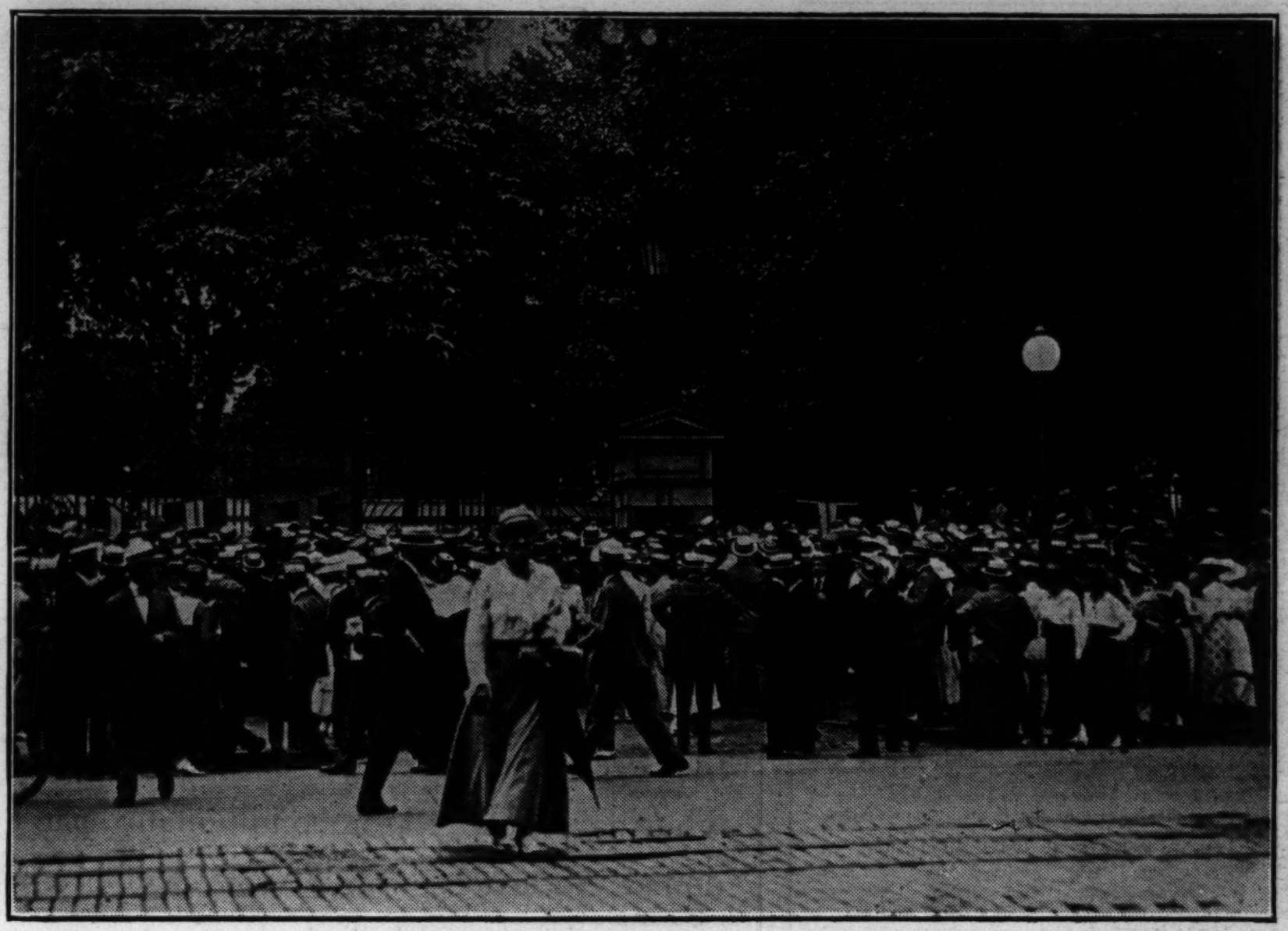
"Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?"

On the day which celebrates a landmark in the ages-long struggle for liberty, the day of the fall of the Bastile, July 14, sixteen American women were arrested in the national capital, at the gates of the White House, for carrying two banners inscribed with these mottoes, and tri-colored suffrage flags. The day had been ordained a holiday for all troops abroad under the American command, in honor of our great ally. Speeches on liberty, full of sounding phrases, were being made by statesmen in many parts of the country. Yet for carrying the revolutionary motto of those men and women who founded another republic over a century and a quarter ago, American women were arrested for petitioning the President, a right guaranteed them under the Constitution of the United States—the very document which inspired the revolutionary French to action!

Following the conviction of women who had carried banners to the President on July 4, and their prison sentence which followed it, protests from every part of the country flowed steadily into the national headquarters of the Woman's Party, with offers to serve on the picket line. Among those offering to serve, that the temper of American women in this attempt to crush suffrage agitation might be shown, were six members of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, representing as many states. Women distinguished for social and philanthropic service were among the group. Women of the great rank and file came forward.

Sixteen women were elected to petition once more the administration of the United States for liberty on Fall of the Bastile Day. Three groups of women carried petitioning banners and suffrage colors to the White House.

In the first group to march to the Pennsylvania Avenue gates of the White House were Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, wife of the P ogressive leader who served on the National Democratic Campaign Committee prior to the President's last election, and who is a personal friend



The Crowd that Gathered at the Arrest of the Third Group of Pickets

of the President; Miss Julia Hurlbut, of Morristown, New Jersey, vice-chairman of the state branch; Mrs. Paul Reyneau, of Detroit, a young portrait painter; Miss Minnie D. Abbot, of Atlantic City; Mrs. B. R. Kinkaid, of Mountain View, Cal., and Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party.

In the second group were Mrs. Amelia Hines Walker, of Baltimore; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, the daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state during Cleveland's first administration and ambassador to Great Britain during his second administration; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of Chicago and Washington, D. C., wife of the well-known newspaper correspondent, and Miss Janet Fotheringham, of Buffalo, New York.

In the third group were Miss Doris Stevens, of Omaha, Nebraska, a Woman's Party leader and speaker of national reputation; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, daughter of the late Charles A. Dana, the founder of the New York *Sun;* Miss Mary H. Ingham, a well-known civic leader of Philadelphia, grand-daughter of the secretary of the treasury under Jackson; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York, chairman of the national advisory council of the Woman's Party; Miss Eleanor Calnan, of Methuen, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Louise P. Mayo, of Framingham, Massachusetts.

By one o'clock a great crowd, led by the actions of the police to look for excitement on the day of a suffrage demonstration, had collected in Madison Place opposite the headquarters. The police made no effort to move this crowd, which was blocking the sidewalk from one end of the block to the other.

When the first group left the headquarters, led by Miss Hurlbut, with purple, white and gold banners flying, this crowd surged after it in good-humored curiosity. There was some applause and some cheering as the women crossed the street and took up their stations at the lower gates of the White House. When no arrests followed, the loose mass of men and women began moving on.

The second group, led by Mrs. Walker, following speedily, took up their stations at the upper gate, where there was but a sprinkling of people coming and going. Almost simultaneously the two groups, at both the upper and lower gates, were arrested by the policemen who had been half-heartedly pretending to clear the sidewalks of the moving crowds by casually remarking, "Move along, move along!" The women at the upper gate were arrested on an all but deserted sidewalk.

When the third group of women came conqueringly up the avenue with their flags held high, there was an admiring burst of applause as the bystanders, who had been moving on, fell back and allowed the pickets to take their places. The police stood with watches in their hands, their backs to the crowd they were supposed to be dispersing. Bystanders immediately clustered close, avidly curious, undisturbed by the officers. The women were allowed to stand four minutes, when they were informed they were under arrest for violating an ordinance.

The authorities having, it would seem, learned a lesson from a previous protest, had altered their orders to the police. No banners were broken or torn and no women man-handled. Bystanders, as in previous cases, took their cue from the police. They found the bluecoats respecting property; they in turn also kept their hands off.

The sixteen women were booked at the police station for "unlawful assembly," under section 5 of an act of Congress, and gave security in the sum of twenty-five dollars each for their appearance in court.

Mrs. Brannan, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Martin, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Gardner, and Miss Stevens, among the women arrested, are all members of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party. They represent as many states in the Union. Of the sixteen members of this distinguished committee, nine have served or are serving prison sentences for protesting for the liberty of American women.

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Present Status

In the Senate
Before the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House
Before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editors
Miss Vivian Pierce — Miss Pauline Clarke

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Miss Crystal Eastman — Miss Pauline Jacobson
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Fola La Follette

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Advertising, Miss Hazel Hunkins — *Circulation*, Miss Elizabeth Smith

Subscription: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

We Ask Justice, Not Pardon

As "THE SUFFRAGIST" goes to press the President of the United States, on Thursday, July 19, unconditionally pardoned the sixteen women who had been sentenced on a technical charge to serve sixty days in the government work-house at Occoquan for appealing to him to pass the federal suffrage amendment by standing with suffrage banners at the gates of the White House.

THE sixteen members of the Woman's Party imprisoned by the administration sought no pardon from President Wilson for an offense they did not commit. The move of the President to free them in no way meets the situation he has created by blocking national suffrage.

The National Woman's Party is working for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The movement is too big for the President to impede. The Woman's Party will work for the amendment until this administration puts it through. No method President Wilson can use to crush or divert their struggle for democracy will succeed. The only way he can stop their just agitation is to enfranchise the women of this country.

The United States Government on Trial

THE United States versus Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey; Miss Minnie D. Abbot, of New Jersey; Mrs. B. R. Kinkaid, of California; Mrs. Paul Reyneau, of Michigan; Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada; Mrs. Amelia Hines Walker, of Maryland; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware; Miss Janet Fotheringham, of New York; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Doris Stevens, of Nebraska; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York; Miss Mary H. Ingham, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York; Miss Eleanor Calnan, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Louise P. Mayo of Massachusetts.

FOR peacefully petitioning the President of the United States to pass the federal suffrage amendment sixteen American women, representing twelve states in the Union, were sentenced, after refusing to pay fines for offenses not committed, to sixty days in the government workhouse at Occoquan for criminals and incorrigibles. This sentence, the judge declared, was imposed to "deter other women" from petioning the President for their liberty. The offense these women committed consisted in standing sentinel at the gates of the White House with lettered banners and colored suffrage flags, silently demanding action from a careless executive at this time of world crisis.

Seventeen women had previously been sentenced to prison for like action.

Yesterday the country still believed that the suffragists of the nation were on trial. Overnight, through one of the most drastic sentences ever handed down for a like misdemeanor charge, the government itself has suddenly been put on trial. An instant wave of amazement and indigination has swept over the country. Men and women asked over their breakfasts: "What have these women done?" The eyes of the nation are at last focussed upon the White House in relation to the prosecution of suffragists in Washington. They are asking why the President of the United States is silent.

On the day of the Fall of the Bastile, July 14, at one o'clock, sixteen women, in three groups, picketed in front of the White House, carrying the suffrage colors and two bannered questions, calling the attention of the administration to the present demand of American women. One banner read, *"Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?"* The other repeated the ringing slogan of French democracy, dating from the fall of the Bastile, *"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"*

The Government versus the Woman's Party

SINCE the administration's attempt to crush the fight for the enfranchisement of American women began a month ago fifty-eight arrests of women carrying suffrage banners have been made. Of this number thirty-three sentences of imprisonment have been imposed. Wanton arrests have been frequent, as the fact that twenty-five arrests have never been brought to trial bears witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20—The banner addressed to the Russian Envoys, and exposing the suffrage record of the President, was displayed on the picket line by Miss Burns and Miss Morey, and was destroyed by a bystander, with the police looking on.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21—The picket line was resumed with the usual banners, four in number, displayed at the gates of the White House. A "riot" of government clerks and hoodlums, led by an anti-suffrage woman, attacked the banners and tore them to pieces. The police scattered the crowd and protected the pickets, and the normal picket was resumed inside an hour. An attempt again to take out the Russian banner was frustrated. It was destroyed at the door of the headquarters by the police.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22—An excerpt from the President's war message concerning the present fight for democracy was displayed on the picket line. The two banner carriers, Miss Burns and Miss Morey, were arrested. Their case has never been called.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23—Another of the President's sayings on democracy was carried to the picket line by Miss Greiner and Mrs. Lewis. They were both arrested. Their cases have never been called. On the same day Miss Vernon and Miss Arnold displayed the Russian banner at the Capitol, where the Russian Envoys were to be heard. They were arrested. Their cases have never been called.

MONDAY, JUNE 25—A quotation from the President and one from Susan B. Anthony, with fifteen suffrage flags, were displayed on the picket line. Five women were not arrested, surrendering their banners; twelve were arrested, and ordered to appear for trial when summoned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26—Nine women, in two groups, attempted to picket the White House with one lettered banner and eight tri-colored banners. All were arrested and gave bail for their appearance in the sum of $25 each.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27—Six suffrage pickets were tried on the charge made on June 25. They were found guilty of "unlawful assembly" and fined $25, which they refused to pay, and were sentenced to three days in the District jail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28—Miss Calderhead and Miss Stuyvesant were arrested at the Robert Emmet unveiling at the Smithsonian Institute for having a suffrage banner in their possession. Their cases have never been called.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4—A line from the Declaration of Independence and ten unlettered banners were carried to the White House. Eleven women, in two groups, were arrested on the picket line, and two other women, who were molested by men, were arrested for "disorderly conduct."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 5 AND 6—The eleven women were tried and sentenced to three days in the District jail for "unlawful assembly." The two "disorderly" cases were dismissed.

SATURDAY, JULY 14—Fall of the Bastile Day—Sixteen women, in three groups, picketed the White House. They carried two lettered banners and suffrage flags. They were all arrested.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 16 AND 17—Sixteen women were found guilty of "unlawful assembly." Declaring they were not guilty, they refused to pay fines of $25 each, and were sentenced to sixty days in the Occoquan Work House for criminals and incorrigibles.

DRAMATIC in the extreme was the attempt of the group of brilliant women, who chose to make this fresh demand, to overcome by clinching testimony the splendid teamwork of members of the Washington police. Though two police officers unwittingly let slip the innocent statement that they had been sent out with orders to "arrest the pickets," most of these men, with a unanimity that was machine-like, described the dense crowds which had to be cleared before they could take the arrested women, standing peaceably with their flags at the White House entrances, to the waiting police automobiles.

Disproving entirely the testimony of the police, Miss Iris Calderhead, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Miss Vivian Pierce, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Brannan, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Pauline Clarke, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, and Miss Mabel Vernon all testified to the movability of the crowd, to the absence of any crowd at all at the upper or west gate of the White House, and to the nonchalant inactivity of the police at the time.

Mrs. Hilles asked the date of the passage of the act describing "unlawful assembly," under which the whole group were arrested, and was informed by Judge Mullowney, after some research work, that the act was passed in July, 1892. "It is, then," commented Mrs. Hilles, "the same act under which we have been peacefully picketing for months, and which has now been turned against us." Mrs. Hilles compared the inactivity of the police on the avenue with their activity on previous occasions and frankly characterized the arrest of women peacefully holding banners on an almost deserted street—referring to the upper gate on the avenue—as a "ridiculous frame-up."

Mrs. Gilson Gardner declared that just as she was about to send back her wraps to headquarters, prepared for a long afternoon of picketing, Police Captain Sullivan stepped up to her and said: "It's going to be very quiet today. There's going to be a machine along here presently," added the captain. "Then I gathered what had not dawned on me before—that I was being arrested! It is

nothing short of fantastic to say there was a crowd at the west gate of the White House on July 14 that would have called for police activity."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, corroborated this evidence, and said that one active policeman could have dispersed the avenue crowds through which passers-by were easily making their way.

The temper of the court against which these women must contend made itself evident when the judge accused women who had never before been before any court, of carrying a "treasonable and seditious banner," which had never been judged by any court. This illegal and inexcusable conduct on the part of the judge called forth open protest and forced Judge Mullowney to admit that the censure on the part of the women before him was deserved.

MISS ANNE MARTIN, one of the arrested women, and national vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, summed up in her opening statement the position of the Woman's Party at this time in regard to the suffrage prosecutions of the past and of the future. Miss Martin said:

"Seventeen women have now been tried and sentenced by this court for working, by constitutional and legal means, for American democracy. Our offense has been standing in front of the White House with banners bearing such simple inscriptions as 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' 'Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?' There is no law against our doing this, either of the United States or of the District of Columbia. By the first amendment to the United States Constitution, in the so-called Bill of Rights, we are guaranteed the right to petition peacefully the government for a redress of grievances.

"That is what we are doing with our banners before the White House, petitioning the most powerful representative of the government, the President of the United States, for a redress of grievances; we are asking him to use his great power to secure the passage of the national suffrage amendment, for which the women of this nation have been working for over fifty years. This amendment reads: 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of sex.'

"As long as the government and the representatives of the government prefer to send women to jail on petty and technical charges to giving American women justice, we will go to jail. Persecution has always advanced the cause of justice. The right of American women to tell the truth about our government, about democracy, and to work for democracy, must be maintained. We stand on the Bill of Rights. We would hinder, not help, the whole cause of freedom for women, if we weakly submit to persecution now. Our work for the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment must go on. It will go on."

EACH woman spoke briefly in her own defense. The crisp statements would have had a menacing ring to any but a deaf government. The blame was placed squarely at the door of the administration, and in unmistakable terms. Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, said: "We are not guilty of any offense, not even, in our opinion, of infringing a police regulation. We know full well that we stand here because the President of the United States refuses to give liberty to American women. *We believe, your honor, that the wrong persons are before the bar in this court.* There are votes enough and there is time enough to pass the national suffrage amendment through Congress at this session. More than 200 votes in the house, and more than 50 in the senate are pledged to the amendment. The President puts his power behind all measures in which he takes a genuine interest. If he would only say one frank word of his advocacy of this measure, it would be passed immediately as a piece of war emergency legislation."

MRS. FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, one of the brilliant figures in the suffrage movement, said: "For generations the men of my family have given their services to their country. For myself, my training from childhood has been with a father who believed in democracy and who belonged to the Democratic party. By inheritance and connection I am a Democrat, and to a Democratic President I went with my appeal. What a spectacle it must be to the thinking people of this country to see us urged to go to war for democracy in a foreign land, and to see women thrown into prison who plead for that same cause at home.

"I stand here to affirm my innocence of the charge against me. This court has not proved that I obstructed traffic. My presence at the White House gate was under the constitutional right of petitioning the government for freedom, or for any other cause. During the months of January, February, March, April, and May picketing, such as we have been doing, has been held legal. During the month of June it apparently becomes illegal.

"We have every right to believe that we may continue our course—since under arbitrary ruling the precedent has been established, though not yet definitely established, that during certain months picketing is legal under the act of Congress, and during certain other months is illegal.

"My services as an American woman are being conscripted by order of the President of the United States to help win his world war for democracy . . . . 'that the right of those who submit to authority shall have a voice in their own government.' I shall continue to plead for the political liberty of American women—and especially do I plead to the President, since he is the one person who by a suggestion can end the struggles of American women to take their proper places in a true democracy."

MRS. GILSON GARDNER, of Washington, D. C., said: "It is difficult for me to answer Mr. Hart's argument, for the reason that it is impossible for me to believe that we were arrested because we were obstructing traffic or blocking the public highway. We have been carrying on activities of a distinctly political nature, and these political activities have seemingly disturbed certain powerful influences. Arrests followed. I submit that these arrests are purely political and that the charge of an unlawful assemblage and of obstructing traffic is a political subterfuge. Even should I be sent to jail, which, your honor, I could not, of course, anticipate, I would be in jail, not because I obstructed traffic, but because I have offended politically, because I have demanded of this government freedom for women."

MISS DORIS STEVENS, of Nebraska, made the final appeal on behalf of the women, drawing together the threads of the evidence and making the discrimination against suffragists plain. Miss Stevens unhesitatingly placed the responsibility for the series of trials against suffragists which have galvanized a country preparing for war into startled questioning as to the individual rights of Americans.

"We can only infer," declared Miss Stevens,—"and more than infer, for we know it to be a fact—and I believe the court knows it to be a fact—that President Wilson and the administration are responsible for the giving of orders which have brought us here before the bar on this charge.

"We know that the District Commissioners are appointed by the President, that the present District Commissioners were appointed by President Wilson. We know that you, your honor, were appointed by the President, and that the prosecuting attorney was appointed by the commissioners of this District. Therefore we are bound to conclude that we have been brought here as a result of the displeasure of the administration over our peacefully picketing the President of the United States for our political freedom.

"We know that this is a court of justice as well as a court for the interpretation of the law. These women of distinction, who have given wonderful service to their country, stand here today appealing to this court. We say that we are not guilty of the charge of which we are accused, and that in picketing the gates of the White House we were doing what under the constitution we are permitted to do—peacefully petitioning the government for redress of grievances—in this particular case for the political freedom of American women.

"We were acting on our constitutional rights in picketing, and were within those rights when arrested by the police. These constitutional rights cannot be abrogated by any city ordinance."

A profound silence fell over the crowded court when the sentence of guilty, with its heavy penalty, was pronounced. The women made no protest. Following a fifteen-minute recess, they all refused to pay the alternative fine, which would have been equal to a confession of guilt, and elected to serve the savage sentence.

The comment of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, an elderly and distinguished woman, the daughter of Charles A. Dana, the great newspaper pioneer, was: "Imprisonment is the answer of the administration to American women asking for a voice in their own government. The administration will be forced to frame a better answer than that."

Militancy

By Alva Willing Belmont

FEW people realize, perhaps, that picketing is just an advance form of demonstration which the women are forced to make in order to call to the attention of a resisting government and an indifferent mass of people, the claim of women now, of all times, to participation in the government on equal terms with men. Every new form of appeal which women have, with great resourcefulness, been forced to use, has been condemned by the unthinking and the conservative. It was so with processions, beautiful as they were. It was so with street meetings, necessary as they were. It has been so with deputations, conventions, lobbying, automobile and steam car tours of suffragists, and now and we hope lastly, the necessary picketing and unjust imprisonment of the silent sentinels who so courageously plead for the enfranchisement of women.

AMERICAN women have been imprisoned for holding, at the gates of the White House, banners demanding democracy at the hands of a Democratic administration. They have committed no violence, but have stood there quietly, peacefully, lawfully, and gloriously. In return they have been attacked by the metropolitan police and their property destroyed. One of the banners they were arrested for holding bore a quotation from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," which read: "We are interested in the United States, politically speaking, in nothing but human liberty."

Another banner bore the legend: "How long must women wait for liberty?"

And still another one carried the noble words of Susan B. Anthony, written at a time when our nation was also at war, which read:

"We press our demand for the ballot at this time in no narrow and captious or selfish spirit, but from purest patriotism, for the highest good of every citizen, for the safety of the republic, and as a glorious example to the nations of the earth."

The other three women who were arrested and sentenced to prison carried the tricolored flags of purple, white and gold, the emblem of the National Woman's Party.

DEFENDERS of democracy become outraged that American women should continue to demand democracy at home. In Italy and France, and even in Germany, the demand by women for participation in the government is growing more powerful. In new free Russia women have already voted; in England the bill is assured of passage, and yet America, which has laid claim to leadership in world democracy, allows women to be unlawfully arrested through its government at Washington for merely doing their patriotic duty—urging the wisdom and justice of the great ideal of democracy. Women cannot be so unpatriotic as not to complain of a grievous injustice which denies them freedom at home while they are asked to send their sons abroad to fight for world democracy. If democracy is noble, if it is a principle, an ideal worth dying for, then is it not an extraordinary attitude on the part of the President and Congress which allows women no right even to appeal for justice, let alone receive it?

If we were now sitting in the halls of Congress, or were represented nationally in that body, we would not have to take the humiliating method of printing our appeals on innocent banners. We should then be able to speak authoritatively through legislative channels. As it is, we are forced to call to the attention of the world the resistance of our government by the only method left to us. And shall we not protest when men not only refuse to give us our liberty, but decide the manner in which we shall demand our liberty? Foreign governments are allowed to present their claims to allegiance in the world war for democracy through representative commissions. These demands are officially recognized by our government. Since the demands of women are not, we must take the only means left to us.

"Militant?" Why all this tenderness and delicacy about "militancy" in the form of banner-bearing when the governments of all nations are conscripting their men, including our own nation, to be militant? They leave them no choice. Why this horror of mild "militancy" on the part of subject citizens?

We insist that we women would be ashamed to stop trying to win democracy at home—now of all times—when the whole world is dying to possess this precious political freedom. We believe with Garibaldi that "only free men can fight for freedom." All we ask is simple justice. And we ask it now because we know that the enfranchisement of women as well as men will make the world permanently safe for democracy.

THE sentimental ladies and gentlemen who are so afraid lest we fatigue the President are urged to remember that we ourselves are very tired, and perhaps the sentimentalists will confer some pity on the faithful women who have struggled for three-quarters of a century for democracy in their own nation.

The government itself, and not the women, is responsible for the situation which it has created. It can overcome the embarrassment of having increased numbers of women expose its shortcomings to the world in one hour's time. Women patriots on behalf of democracy will never rest their labors until the government has yielded its stupid resistance.

I ask you, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Congress, in the words of our valiant and beloved leader, Inez Milholland Boissevain, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

Old Dutch
Fruit Jars and other Glassware
can easily be kept immaculate with
Old Dutch
And remember, this cleanser never harms your hands
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

Losing the First Trenches

DEMOCRACY in America is in process, not in final perfection. We have won a higher degree of personal freedom, a higher measure of personal opportunity than the people of any other great nation in history. This is our heritage, but it does not rest in our hands like an estate held in fee simple, protected by an all-powerful law. Democracy holds what democracy defends, and in time of crisis the defense requires vigilance and effort. Democracy is being assailed in France and Belgium, on the Russian front and in the Balkans. It is also being assailed here in the United States. Is it winning or losing? To be candid, it looks as if the first trenches were being lost.—*The New Republic, July 14.*

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
Denver, Colo.
A Store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

Exclusively for Women
Then why not stay at
Hotel Rutledge
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York
Rooms from $1.00 daily
Room with full board from $12.00 to $18.00 per week. All outside rooms

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

WHY NOT STAY AT
THE MARTINA
Residence for Ladies
Dining Rooms Open for Ladies and Gentlemen
1814 M Street N. W.
Phone North 5647-J Washington, D. C.

Public Speaking Principles of Common Law
Parliamentary Law Practical Business Course
Paul Institute Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B. President
2107 S Street, N.W. Science, Literature
Washington, D.C. Music and Art

WOMEN KHAKI CLOTHING
Norfolk Jackets - - - $3.75
Riding Coats - - - - 6.00
Riding Breeches - - - 3.25
Walking Skirts - - - 3.50
Divided Skirts - - - 5.00
Leggins - - - - - - 1.50
Hats - - - - - - - - 1.00
1331 F St. N. W.
MEYER MILITARY SHOPS

Wash Skirts of Your Material
WILSON
1418 Stevens Building Chicago, Ill.

Comments

Disturbers

THE Russian people disturbed the czar; the Greek, Constantine. The Irish are disturbing Lloyd George, although he is war-racked. Great Britain debated woman suffrage a fortnight and passed it. All wise governments are granting political demands; short-sighted and foolish governments give imprisonment instead of votes.—*Harriot Stanton Blatch, New York.*

The Need of Citizens

HOW can a democracy exist when over fifty per cent of those submitting to authority have no voice in the government? If the federal amendment giving women suffrage were passed at once Uncle Sam could call upon his citizens, men and women. Surely he has need of them all and now.—*Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, National Woman's Party, New York.*

Official Anarchy

THE arrest and imprisonment of women for carrying banners criticising the government is simply a bit of official anarchy. The fact that it is done under cover of law certainly does not make it any better. The government ought to remember that, even in war time, it is after all only a machine maintained by the public—the poor, miserable public. The government ought to remember that, neither by right nor theory, is it an instrument with which to govern the people, but one that is devised by the people to govern themselves through. This is what some of our officials seem inclined to forget in their excitement about "making the world safe for democracy."

Woman suffrage is approved by an overwhelming majority of Americans, that is, by practically all women that take an active interest in their country's problems and their own, and by most men of average intelligence. For the government to try to stave off suffrage, or subject the women who are fighting for it to petty tyrannies, for it to imprison them on false charges of obstructing traffic or gathering a disorderly crowd is surprisingly quaint. The obstruction complained of is, as everybody knows, quite trivial; and the disorder, when it occurs, is clearly the fault of people who have not enough self-restraint or respect for law to enable them to refrain from violence toward people who disagree with them. They are the ones who should be arrested, if the government feels it cannot get along without arresting somebody.—*Amos Pinchot, New York.*

A Scandal in the White Light of War

IN this season of excessive press-agenting of democracy it is ironical for the government of the United States to throw women into jail because they dare to demand a voice in the ruling of their affairs. Only the enactment of the federal suffrage amendment will remedy a condition which in the white light of war ideals looks like a scandal.—*John Reed.*

Suffrage First

YOU are the only patriots; your efforts may prevent Germany beating us at democracy; all true Americans must unite in sacrificing anti-suffragists for the annexation of the liberties our mothers did not get in 1776; make no separate peace with our enemy government; fight to the end; make Washington safe for democracy. Annex our congressmen. Demand ballots as indemnity. Votes for Women. Suffrage First!—*Mary Alden Hopkins, Dr. Myra Louise Grant, Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, Katherine Leckie, Grace Johnston, Elizabeth C. Watson.*

To President Wilson

EVERY thinking American should protest against jailing and fining peaceful pickets demanding democracy. A word from you will open the doors to the Anthony amendment and give justice to the half of our citizens now unenfranchised. Why wait longer? No historical theory of states' rights should stand in the way of justice in an hour like this.—*A. B. Wolfe, Chairman of the School of Economics, University of Texas.*

From the South

HOW I wish I might be with you helping at headquarters and going forth with the banners! You are all so magnificent in your persistent loyalty and courage. I am more proud every day that I, too, have picketed.—*From Helen E. Vaughan, Chairman South Carolina Branch, National Woman's Party.*

UNITY
A Weekly Magazine for Freedom in Religion, Democracy in all Its Forms, Internationalism, and the Abolition of Militarism
EDITOR, JENKIN LLOYD JONES
CONTAINS EACH WEEK: Vital contributions to the Problems of Internationalism; Editorial Comment on Important Current Events; Sermon Study, generally by the Editor; Recent Poetry; Studies of Great World Leaders; Book Reviews, etc., etc.
During the period of the war, when the regular press is occupied almost exclusively with war news, all whose concern it is to preserve democracy from the impending militarism should keep in touch with each other by reading the free periodicals.
Established 1878. Price, $2.00 per year. Sample copies free. Those who subscribe within one month of the appearance of this advertisement, and who so request, will receive, until the supply is exhausted, a copy of Mr. Jones' new book, "Love for Battle Torn Peoples."
UNITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 700 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"

Financial Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.
Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $300,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions from July 9 Through July 14, 1917

Contribution made to National Headquarters:

A Friend	$ 100.00
Miss Doris Stevens	50.00
Miss Virginia Arnold	25.00
Miss Ida Craft	25.00
Mrs. Bessie H. Papandre	5.00
Dr. Ella A. Stone	2.00
Miss Elizabeth Wiley	1.00
Cambridge Equal Suffrage Club	15.00
Mr. Benton Mackaye	1.00
Mr. Shaemas O'Sheel	2.00
Mrs. C. H. Harriman	10.00
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker	100.00
Mrs. M. B. Hazeltine	25.00
Mrs. John Rogers	15.00
Eighth Congressional Dist. Branch of Virginia	2.85
Miss Lucy P. Eastman	50.00
Miss Georgiana Sturges	5.00
Miss Jennie S. Murphy	1.00
Miss Sybil C. Palmer	5.00
Miss Janet Burns	5.00
Mrs. Helen E. Vaughan	2.50
Mrs. Lillah B. Gray	10.00
Miss Jessie Anthony	2.00
Mrs. Mary B. Knoblauch	10.00
Miss Susan P. Frost	1.00
Massachusetts Branch	75.00
Mrs. Mary K. Scott	25.00
Mr. X.	10.00
Mr. Prescott Townsend	18.75
Anonymous	5.00
Mrs. Theodore Forbes	5.00
Mrs. Roberts	1.00
Miss Roberts	1.00
Mrs. A. S. Roberts	1.00
Mrs. Florence E. Ranger	1.00
Per Mrs. Ella M. Dean:	
Miss Lavinia Dock	4.00
Miss M. F. Whittemore	1.00
Mrs. Charles B. Wood	100.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	100.00
Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant	25.00
Mrs. William H. Blauvelt	25.00
Mrs. Katherine N. Romer	25.00
Mrs. Hendrik S. Holden	10.00
Mrs. E. M. Merrick	10.00
Mrs. L. W. Roberts	5.00
Miss Adele Blauvelt	5.00
Mrs. E. C. Witherby	25.00
Mrs. J. L. Silsbee	22.00
Miss A. L. Pulitzer	2.00
Miss Ellis	5.00
Mrs. R. Z. Sadler	5.00
Mrs. E. L. Eaton	10.00
Mrs. D. H. Kirkland	5.00
New Jersey Branch	50.00
Delaware Branch	250.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis	50.00
Miss Louise Lewis	50.00
Mrs. Preston Satterwhite	100.00
Mrs. Henry K. Kelly	10.00
Mrs. Edmund C. Grice	5.00
Mr. Morris Hillquit	10.00
Mr. Charles Z. Klauder	10.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	10.00
Mrs. Charles J. Ogle	10.00
Mrs. W. Walsh	1.00
Miss Lola R. Whiteman	1.00
Miss Eleanor K. Newell	1.00
Mrs. F. W. Fowler (collected)	10.00
Mrs. Lillian H. Biddle	5.00
Miss Katharine R. Fisher	1.00
Miss Katharine R. Fisher (collected)	.50
Miss C. M. Armeling	1.00
Collections	73.55
Membership Fees	7.75
Sale of Tickets	24.00
Total collected by National Headquarters	$ 1,677.90
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	239,592.65
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 14, 1917	$241,270.55

Contributions made to New York Headquarters:

Mrs. Robert Adamson	$ 10.00
Miss Anna Constable	5.00
Miss Lucy Eastman	25.00
Mrs. J. W. Brannan	25.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	75.00
Mrs. William H. Blauvelt	40.00
Mrs. W. H. Chadburn	5.00
Miss Rosalie Jones	1.00
Mrs. Walter Burlingame	10.00
Per Mrs. Samuel Martin	5.00
Miss Hill's Street Meetings	21.65
Total	$ 222.65

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Mrs. C. H. Hasbrouck	$ 15.00
Mrs. Frances M. Baker	1.00
Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey	4.00
Framingham Branch	15.00
Mrs. A. G. Hollingsworth	5.00
Miss M. W. Alden	2.00
Miss Henshaw	10.00
Miss Anna Murdock	1.00
Mrs. Lanning	2.00
Total	$ 55.00
Total collected by Branches	277.65
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	34,394.47
Total collected by Branches through July 14, 1917	$ 34,672.12
Grand Total	$275,942.67
DEDUCTION:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	1,716.00
Grand Net Total	$274,226.67

Exquisitely Arranged Store
Extraordinary Wide Stock
Exceptionally Reasonable Prices

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. CORNWELL'S

1415 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Ave. and 46th St.
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS SUMMER FURS

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"

TYPEWRITING
MULTIGRAPHING MIMEOGRAPHING
The Duplicating Letter Shop
Work called for and delivered
M. 6723. 1208 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rayner Press
The Sign of Quality
PERSONAL SERVICE PRINTING
621 Plymouth Court CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

Do Your "Bit"

In the business world—tell prospects of your sales opportunities—make your proposition plain with GOOD PRINTING. Try our line—"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

Columbian Printing Co.
Incorporated
815 Fourteenth Street

Established 1904
HARVEY A. STROUD
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
2103 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical, I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
DIAMOND 132

WE DO ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
Quick Service Reasonable Prices
Hayworth Publishing House
Phone Main 1062 636 G Street N. W.

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

5,000 New Subscribers

By September 1

SIXTEEN women are in jail in Washington for two months in the cause of the federal amendment. The fight has only begun. The very least every suffrage supporter in the country can do to back up the front ranks is to follow every point in the fight—and to spread the true facts about it. THE SUFFRAGIST will tell the true story. Every member of the National Woman's Party should put these facts before at least one other person. Subscribe for THE SUFFRAGIST *today* for one person you know needs it.

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Circulation Committee

Miss Nettie Blasing, *Minn.*
Mrs. Alice Cosu, *La.*
Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie, *Col.*
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck, *Mass.*
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton, *Ill.*
Mrs. Nell K. Irion, *Idaho*
Mrs. Ruby Koenig, *Conn.*
Miss Marion May, *N. Y.*
Mrs. Percy Read, *Va.*
Miss Blanche Robbins, *Iowa*
Mrs. Abram J. Rose, *N. J.*
Miss Helen Scott, *Md.*
Mrs. R. N. Scott, *N. C.*
Mrs. M. B. Spellman, *Ind.*
Mrs. N. Spiegal, *Miss.*
Mrs. Frank Stirlith, *Del.*
Miss Eliza Tonks, *D. C.*
Mrs. Lillian L. Vose
Mrs. James Whittemore, *Mich.*
Mrs. Neuton Wing, *Ga.*
Miss Louise C. Young, *Texas*

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers in "The Suffragists" Campaign for the 5,000
Week Ending July 14, 1917

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker	1
Miss Nettie A. Blasing	1
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright	5
Miss Catherine Bunn	1
Miss Iris Calderhead	2
Through California Branch	1
Mrs. John T. Crocker	1
Mrs. Charlotte W. Dinwiddie	3
Through District of Columbia Branch	1
Mrs. Hazle Buck Ewing	5
Mrs. Clara Fuller	1
Miss Sarah Grant	2
Mrs. Karl Hasbrook	2
Mrs. Olive Halliday Hasbrouck	2
Miss Elsie M. Hill	2
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	3
Miss Sara G. Hudgin	1
Miss Hazel Hunkins	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	4
Mrs. Ruby Koenig	5
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	1
Miss M. Elizabeth Lewis	1
Through Louisiana Branch	1
Through Massachusetts Branch	3
Miss Marion May	1
Through Michigan Branch	2
Mrs. A. L. Monroe	1
Through New Jersey Branch	12
Through New York Branch	1
Through Ohio Branch	2
Miss Carrie T. Pollitzer	1
Miss Blanche Robbins	2
Miss Margery Gibson Ross	1
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman	4
Mrs. M. B. Spellman	1
Mrs. Suzanne Morin Swing	1
Mrs. Ella Clapp Thompson	3
Through Virginia Branch	1
Mrs. G. von Horvath	1
Mrs. Lillian L. Vose	7
Miss Gertrude Watkins	1
Miss Psyche Webster	1
Mrs. Valentine Winters	1
Total	94

OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Rate, for classified advertisements 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

TO RENT FROM JUNE 1st to OCTOBER 1st—A four-room housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. The Portner, apply Mrs. McMullin, Apt. 236.

READ that most remarkable book **"HOW I KNOW THAT THE DEAD ARE ALIVE"** by Fanny Ruthven Paget, published by The Plenty Publishing Co., 33rd St. and Western Ave., Washington, D. C. Price $1.60 postpaid.

ANTIQUES OF ANY KIND BOUGHT—Bring or send your False Teeth. We pay cash 50c to $5 set. Money by return mail. C. BURNS, 912 Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

A HISTORY OF NURSING by M. Adelaide Nutting and Laviania L. Dock is not technical. A vivid picture of nursing as part of the Woman Movement. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vols. I, II, $5.00; Vols. III, IV, $5.00. Carriage 50 cents per set of two vols.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED JAPANESE KIMONO in shades of pink is to be sold and the proceeds to be given to THE SUFFRAGIST. It is on display at the National Woman's Party headquarters and bids are to be sent to Mrs. Ella Dean, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

Open Daily, 8:15 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
Saturday, close 1:00 p. m.

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

Don't Forget Kann's Vacation Sealed Record Service

—No Matter Where You Go:
—To THE COUNTRY
—To THE SEASHORE
—To THE MOUNTAINS

We will send prepaid by parcel post to all points in the United States or Canada

ANY OF "KANN'S SEALED RECORDS"

You may buy here, whether it be one at 75c or $7.00. This means that you get PERFECT, NEW, UNPLAYED RECORDS; and thus FULL VALUE for your money.

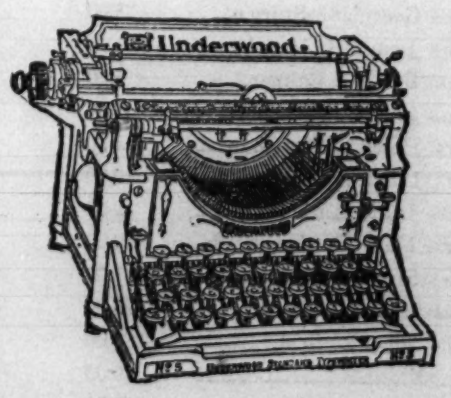
—A service planned to convince you that no matter where you are we are ready to give you the same careful consideration as you get when at home.

—Come down before you leave and make arrangements; or drop us a card with instructions, and we will fulfill every wish.

Catalogues on Request
The New July Dance Numbers Are Great
Ask to Hear Them
Kann's—Fourth Floor

The Best OPERATORS of Typewriters Use the UNDERWOOD

To Obtain the BEST RESULTS in



SPEED—ACCURACY DURABILITY

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"